

# **An Ontario Service Centre (PCA) Standardized Protocol for Monitoring Landscape Dynamics**

**Parks Canada Agency - Ontario Service Centre**

**Justin Quirouette**

[justin.quirouette@pc.gc.ca](mailto:justin.quirouette@pc.gc.ca)

**&**

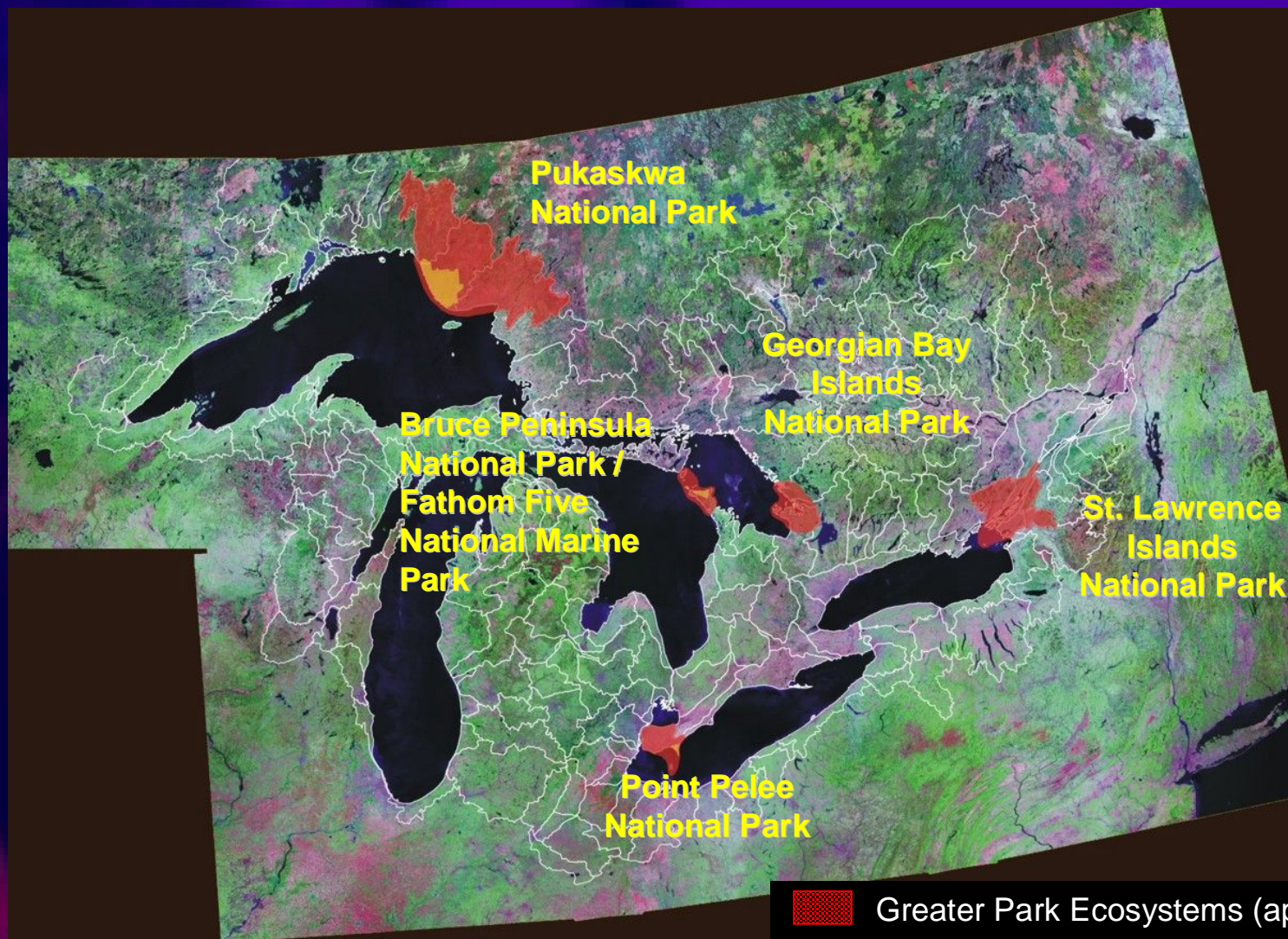
**Paul Zorn**

[paul.zorn@pc.gc.ca](mailto:paul.zorn@pc.gc.ca)

## Objective 2: Landscape Dynamics

1. Key Approaches for Monitoring Landscape Dynamics Developed by OSC
2. Key Factors Addressed in Developing These Approaches

## Context: National Parks & Greater Park Ecosystems (GPE)



# Background:

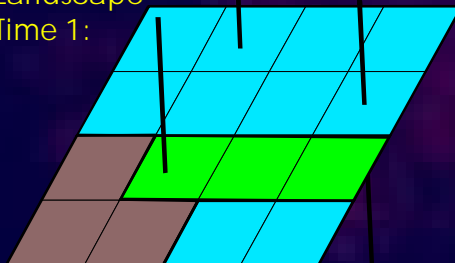
- **Timeline**
  - 1 2000: ConBio (Conservation Biology) Committee**
  - 1 2002: Presentation of Draft Methods**
  - 1 2003: Presentation at SAMPAA 5**
  - 1 2003: Carleton U.: GLEGL (Fahrig, Tischendorf, Jaeger, Lindsay (Freemark))**
  - 1 2004: Initial Results in SOPR**

# Three Components of LD Monitoring Protocol:

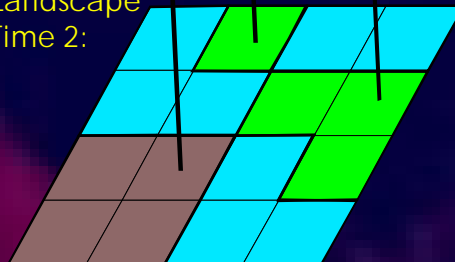
## 1. Change Detection:

- Magnitude & Direction
- Forecasting Change (Markov Models)

Landscape  
Time 1:



Landscape  
Time 2:

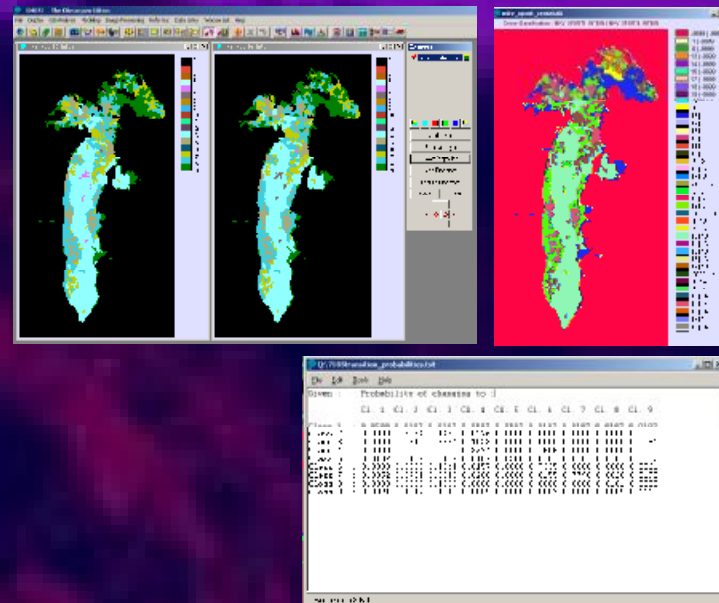


### Magnitude of Change:

Class 1 Area = 62.50% to 50.00%  
Class 2 Area = 18.75% to 25.00%  
Class 1 Area = 18.75% to 25.00%

### Direction of Change:

	Class1	Class2	Class3
Class1	7	0	3
Class2	0	3	0
Class3	1	1	2

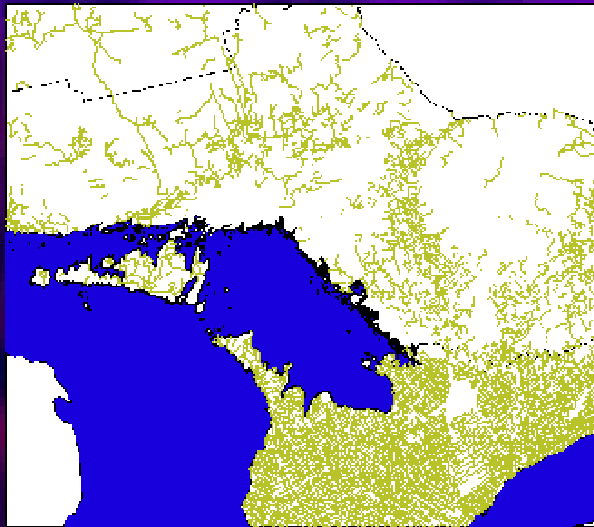




# Three Components of LD Monitoring Protocol:

## 2. Human Footprint:

- Roads, Other



## 3. Fragmentation:

# Fragmentation:

- **Definition:**

*“The breaking up of a habitat or land type into smaller parcels ... It is implicit that the pieces are somewhat-widely and usually unevenly separated.” Forman, 1995*

- **Components:**

LOSS

COMPOSITION (#, Size)

SHAPE

CONFIGURATION

# Fragmentation Key Factors (why):

- Scale
- Input Data
- Quantitative Issues
- Ecological Interpretability
- Interpreting Trends



# Fragmentation Key Factors (how):

## Scale

- **Extent: Fixed study areas (park & GPE).**
  - Specific, defined landscapes.
- **Grain: Fixed data grain of 25m (Landsat).**

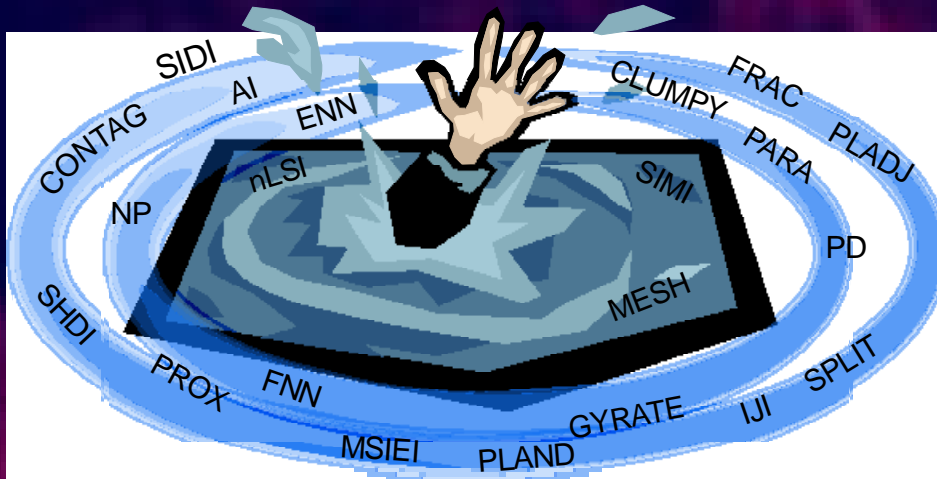
## Input Data (consistency over time)

- **Classification accuracy**
- **Classification methods (pixel vs. object based)**
- **Classification algorithms**
- **Orthorectification**
- **Metadata**

# Fragmentation Key Factors (how) cont'd:

## Quantitative Issues

- Issues related to communication and ease of interpretation (eg, ranges, dimensions).
- Multicollinearity.



Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>

	Component		
	1	2	3
AREA	<b>.976</b>		
PERIM	<b>.913</b>	.376	
GYRATE	<b>.894</b>	.421	
SHAPE	.488	<b>.812</b>	
FRAC	.190	<b>.941</b>	
CIRCLE		<b>.831</b>	-.166
CONTIG	.124	<b>.670</b>	.399
CORE	<b>.951</b>		
NCORE	<b>.518</b>	.550	.167
CAI	<b>.615</b>	.287	.476
PROX			<b>.879</b>

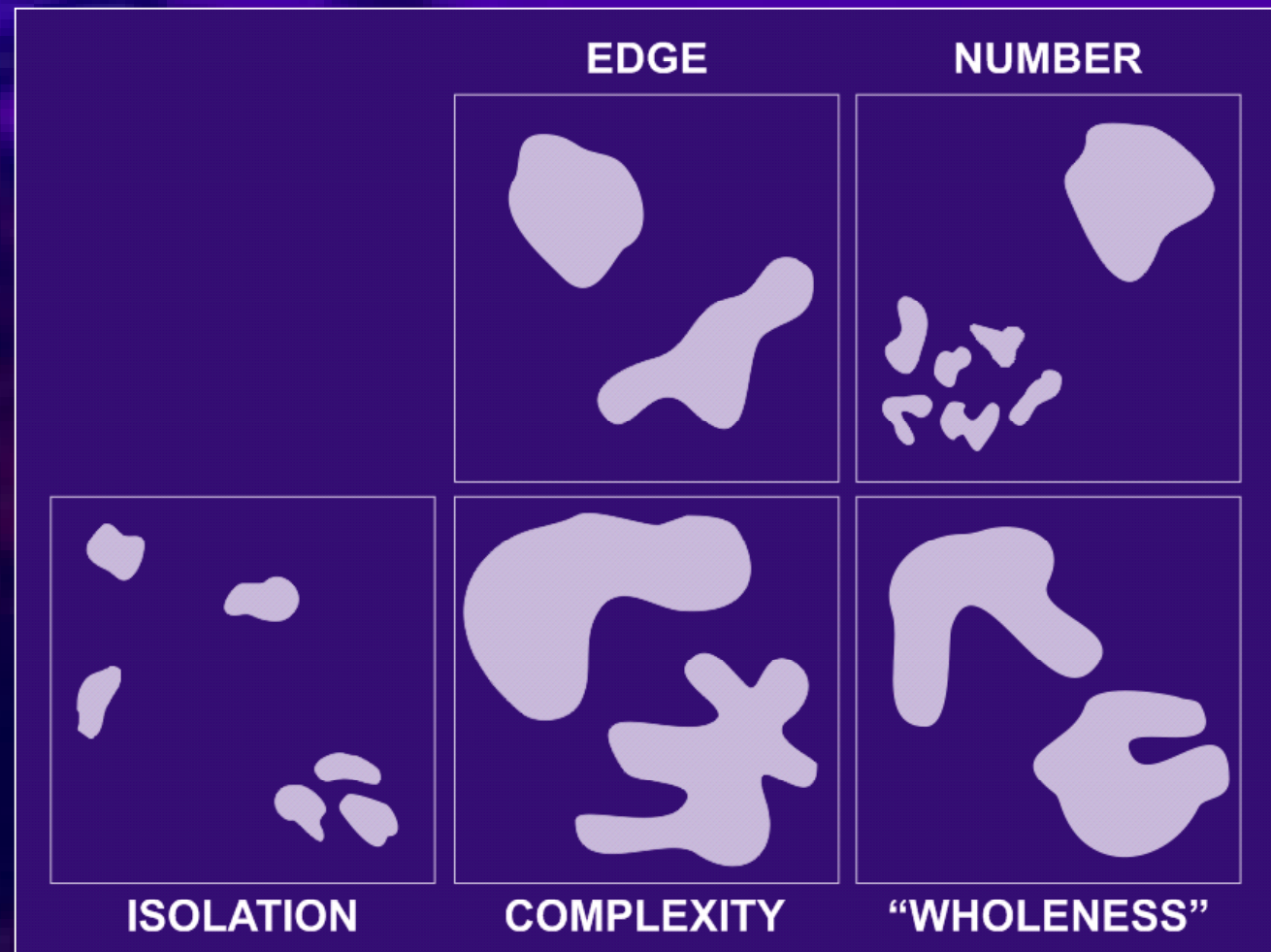
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.  
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 4 iterations.

- **Standardize?**
  - **PCA**
  - **Coefficients of Congruence**

# Fragmentation Key Factors (how) cont'd:

## Ecological Interpretability



# Fragmentation Key Factors (how) cont'd:

## Interpreting Trends

- Pattern to process.
  - Thresholds and targets.
    - ongoing
    - conceptual ecosystem models
    - links to other E.I. Indicators / measures
- \* Must relate to minimum detectable change given classification error (Kappa), etc.*

# National Ecological Integrity (EI) Framework:

## Biodiversity

### Species richness

- change in species richness\*
- numbers and extent of exotics\*

### Population Dynamics

- mortality/natality rates of indicator species\*
- immigration/emigration of indicator species\*
- population viability of indicator species\*

### Trophic structure

- size class distribution of all taxa
- predation levels

## Process and Function

### Succession/retrogression

- disturbance frequencies and size (fire, insects, flooding)\*
- vegetation age class distributions\*

### Productivity

- Remote or by site

### Decomposition

- by site

### Nutrient retention

- Ca, N by site

## Stressors

### Human land-use patterns

- land use maps, roads densities, population densities.\*

### Habitat fragmentation

- patch size, inter-patch distance, forest interior\*

### Pollutants\*

- sewage, petrochemicals etc.
- long-range transport of toxics

### Climate\*

- weather data
- frequency of extreme events

### Other\*

- park specific issues

## Selected Metrics, or:

### **Frag** *factor*

Change  
Detection

- Class / Patch Area (Amount)
- Change in Direction
- Change in Magnitude

Human  
Footprint

- Road Length / Class  
(consistent with national PC initiative)

Fragmentation  
(*independent  
of amount*)

- Perimeter / Edge (PERIM)
- Contiguity Index (CONTIG)
- Fractal Dimension (FRAC)
- Nearest Neighbor (ENN)
- # of Patches (NP)



# Questions ...

## Ontario Service Centre Parks Canada Agency

Justin Quirouette (Regional GIS Specialist)

tel: (613) 998-7244

Paul Zorn (Regional Conservation Biologist)

tel: (613) 998-7248

Parks Canada Agency - Ontario Service Centre.  
2630, Sheffield Road, Ottawa, ON